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DOCUMENTS DIVISION

Manned Bomber Future Rests on Strategic Role

Agreement has not been reached on the proper concept for an advanced manned strategic aircraft (AMSA) and full scale development, production and deployment is not warranted at this time, said Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

Advanced development work on AMSA components and sub-systems is continuing, the secretary said, in the event it should ultimately become desirable to deploy such an aircraft.

Air Force Secretary Harold Brown lent support to Secretary McNamara's statement, saying there is a spectrum of views. These, he said, range from conventional aircraft to others capable of operation in a nuclear warfare environment.

Mr. McNamara discounted what he termed "the suggestion that major decisions on the manned bomber program were made against the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff." He said this is without any foundation whatsoever.

The defense secretary said Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. John P. McConnell argued in favor of full deployment and full development of the advanced bomber. The other chiefs, Secretary McNamara said, did not wish to decide at this time in favor of this development or deployment.

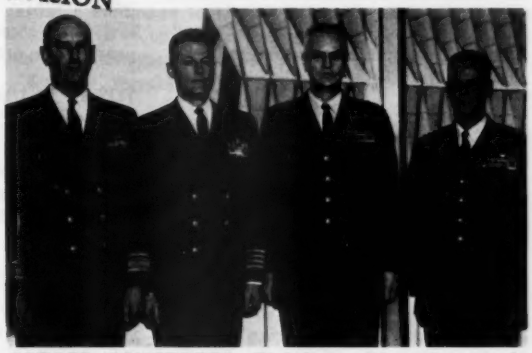
Exchange Hqs. to Relocate In Dallas-Ft. Worth Area

The Army and Air Force Exchange Service headquarters in New York will be relocated to the greater Fort Worth-Dallas, Tex., area, according to DOD.

The move is scheduled to be completed by late summer of 1967.

Decision to move the headquarters is part of a three-year improvement plan designed to modernize the exchange service organization, resulting in a saving of more than $3 million a year.

The move to a centrally located site, DOD announced, will enable exchange officials to consolidate, in one facility, five existing administrative headquarters. The Exchange Service presently occupies rental property in New York, Atlanta, Baltimore, and San Francisco, and government facilities in San Antonio.



SCHOOL CONFEREES—Eighth annual conference for top officers of all four service academies was held at Air Force Academy. Winding up details of the sessions are (left to right) RAdm. Chester R. Bender, Superintendent, Coast Guard Academy; Capt. Sheldon H. Kinney, Commandant of Midshipmen, Naval Academy; Maj. Gen. Donald V. Bennett, Superintendent, West Point; and Lt. Gen. Thomas S. Moorman, Air Force Academy Superintendent.

Two New Brigades Added To Army Training Base

The Army has announced further expansion of its training base by establishing two new Advanced Individual Training Brigades, Infantry, at Ft. McClellan, Ala., and Ft. Lewis, Wash., in September.

Each new brigade will begin receiving trainees at the rate of approximately 200 weekly and have a training capacity of about 2,000.

The new brigades will be organized to train infantry soldiers in weapons and tactics following the initial eight week period of basic combat training.

Such training is currently conducted at Ft. Dix, N.J.; Ft. Jackson, S.C.; and Ft. Ord, Calif. In addition, special Southeast Asia oriented Infantry Advanced Individual Training is conducted at Ft. Gordon, Ga., and Ft. Polk, La.

Army Updates Training Handbook

Army's "Aggressor Order of Battle" handbook has been revised with updated information on organization, tactics and operating procedures.

The publication covers various training from large scale field exercises to individual unit training problems.

Washington Memos

NATION'S LARGEST, MOST modern and completely automated ship built in the U.S. to probe secrets of the deep sea has been delivered to Dept. of Commerce's Coast and Geodetic Survey Agency. Named the Oceanographer, it will be followed later this year by a sister ship, the Discoverer. The Oceanographer "floating laboratory" cost seven million dollars.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE Robert S. McNamara and Norwegian Defense Minister Otto G. Tidenand met recently to discuss defense matters of interest to the U.S. and Norway as NATO partners and to review progress in U.S.-Norwegian defense programs.

CONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY AT Ton Son Nhut Air Base, RVN, will provide housing for most Air Force men living in Saigon, according to 7th Air Force officials. Present building plans call for all Air Force enlisted personnel to be in government quarters by late December. On-base or government-leased quarters for all AF personnel in Saigon area are scheduled for May 1967.

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE to study and recommend competitive bid procedures and cost analysis criteria for MSTS use in maritime industry dealings was announced by Navy Secretary Robert H. B. Baldwin. Committee members will work with VAdm. Glynn R. Donaho, MSTS commander.

THE MEMBERS ARE Clarence Morse, former administrator, Federal Maritime Commission, and San Francisco attorney; Dr. Carl E. McDowell, executive vice president, American Institute of Marine Underwriters, New York City; and Alex C. Cocke, retired vice president of Lykes Steamship Lines and a New Orleans marine consultant.

REPRESENTING THE U.S. at an April meeting of the Planning Board for European Inland Surface Transport in Paris was Maj. Gen. John J. Lane, commander of the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service. The board is composed of representatives from NATO countries. While in Europe, Gen. Lane met with committees studying European transportation.

TOTAL NUMERICAL STRENGTH of Armed Forces on March 31, 1966 was 2,968,027 based on preliminary reports. Figures by service: Army, 1,139,632; Navy, 736,423; Marine Corps, 244,283; and Air Force, 847,689.

MARINE REGIMENTAL LANDING Team Seven (RLT-7) has been awarded Navy Unit Commendation for "Operation Starlight" action, Aug. 18-23, 1965, and is first USMC ground unit in RVN to be so commended. Personnel attached to and serving with RLT-7 during that period, including two U.S. Army aviation units, are authorized to wear NUC Ribbon.

WORLD'S LARGEST LAUNDROMAT is claimed by members of Army's 1st Log. Command, RVN. Personnel say the seven major laundry units, each with 63 men, will travel anyplace water is available. Each unit manages 17 portable hot water laundromat stations for combat troops. One station can handle laundry for an entire infantry division in a week's time, working 12-hour shifts.

TRANSFER OF TAC'S 602nd Tactical Control Group and 602nd Direct Air Support Sq. from James-Connally AFB, Tex., to Bergstrom AFB, Tex., is scheduled for July 1. The relocation is in conjunction with TAC's acquistion of Bergstrom from SAC and the closing of James-Connally.

GERMANY'S COVETED AWARD, the Kavalier Der Strausse, has been presented to two members of the 24th Infantry Division, Germany, for performing an "exemplary, humanitarian deed," in saving a German woman from suffocating in her own blood after a traffic accident last February.

MISSILEMEN FROM REDSTONE Arsenal, Ala., are conducting man-equipped tests of the Army's heavy antitank assault weapon TOW at Big Delta, a settlement near Ft. Greeley, Alaska, where temperatures plunge to 25 degrees below zero. The tests will determine the effectiveness and compatability of the system and soldiers under extreme weather conditions.

COMPUTERIZED SYSTEM OF scheduling, controlling and reporting aircraft maintenance and modification operations is being installed at Air Force Logistics Command's Oklahoma City Air Materiel Area, Tinker AFB, Okla. The system, called DART, will be in full operation later this year.

THE INFANTRY SCHOOL, Ft. Benning, Ga., has received a Distinguished Service School award. Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor presented the award, recognizing more than 50 years of outstanding service, at Ft. Benning's Infantry Hall.

SAC'S INSPECTOR GENERAL is seeking a distinctive symbol and motto that can be readily identified with the command's security education-motivation program. A command-wide contest is being conducted for a symbol. The contest is designed to help focus widespread attention on the role security has in overall mission accomplishment, and to promote security awareness on the part of all personnel.

WINNING THE DAEDALIAN Flying Safety Trophy, USAF's Air Defense Command flew nearly 670,000 hours in 1965, operating out of airfields from the Arctic to the Panama Canal Zone. Its major accident rate was 4.6 per 100,000 flying hours. Last year was the ninth straight in which ADC reduced its accident rate.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Background for Commanders

Vietnam in U.S. Foreign Policy*

There is a very sound basis for making a judgment on U. S. policy in Vietnam. That is to look back over U. S. foreign policy during the last quarter of a century, and to form a judgment on that policy and on the place of Vietnam in that policy.

From the days of President Roosevelt, if not from the days of President Wilson, U. S. foreign policy has rested on the conviction that the national interest was best served by assisting the aspiration of the awakening masses of people all over the world to win for themselves the better life made possible by modern science and technology. This awakening of the inert masses all over the world is what marks off our age from all earlier ages. Ours is a most hopeful age, with its promise of lifting the burden of ignorance and poverty from the backs of countless millions who, throughout history, had little or no share in the good things of life. It is also a most dangerous age, swept by great waves of violence at a time when the existence of thermonuclear weapons makes war a threat to all civilized life.

This policy of aiding the revolutionary aspirations of the masses of mankind was firmly established by President Roosevelt. It was his hope that the policy could be realized in cooperation with the Soviet Union. Before his death, this hope was shaken, and in the next few years the fear grew that the weaker nations of the world would merely move from one form of servitude to another.

Policy Changed

In 1947 U. S. policy changed, not in objective but in method. The earlier hope of advancing the aspirations of the peoples of the world by cooperation with the Soviet Union died, or at least was postponed. Now the United States made the decision to combine measures of assistance, such as the Marshall Plan, with opposition to further communist conquests—what came to be called the policy of containment. From the beginning, containment rested on the conviction that, over the long run, the Soviet Union would come to realize, not only that conquest was too dangerous, but that the interests of the communist states would be best served by respecting the rights of the peoples of the world to determine their own destiny.

Over the years since 1947 this policy has had its successes and its failures. The success has been most complete and most obvious in Europe. The failures have been most obvious in Asia, where the communist conquest of China was a major setback.

On balance, the success has far outweighed the failure. The decisive turning point was in October 1962. We are likely to remember only one event of October 1962—the crisis over Russian missiles in Cuba. That crisis was the turning point in our relations with Russia. Having seen that we would fight rather than permit a challenge to U. S. vital national interests, the Russians have carefully avoided further challenges to our vital national interests.

Equally important in October 1962 was the war between India and China. In that war, far from supporting Communist China, the Russians supported India. After that the hidden rivalry between Russia and China broke into the open, and in the three years since then the rivalry has intensified. A few years ago we thought of the communist bloc as a monolith. Now the bloc is broken. Russia and China are still communist states. In any outright challenge to communism they would still act together. They are unlikely to act together where the issue involves only the national interest of either Russia or China.

Strange Situation

It is a strange and confused situation in which U. S. policymakers must act, strange and confused not only in Vietnam but everywhere. Only the extreme positions can be assessed with any confidence. On the one hand, unless the very existence of the United States is at stake it must avoid thermonuclear war. On the other hand, if the United States is afraid to use force in situations where important, even though not vital, interests are at stake, it will find itself retreating from one position to another, as the British retreated before Hitler in the thirties, until in the end it is forced to fight, with its back to the wall, as Neville Chamberlain was forced to fight.

Three U. S. presidents in succession—Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson—concluded that if communist subversion was successful in Vietnam, the tactics of subversion would be repeated in one country after another, not just in Asia, but in other continents. President Eisenhower did what he thought was necessary to prevent the subversive tactics from succeeding. This was not enough; so President Kennedy went farther. President Johnson has gone still farther—too far for some people, not far enough for others.

Studying U. S. foreign policy since the second world war, and comparing that policy with the policies of other countries, in this and earlier periods, my conclusion is that U. S. policy has been sound from the point of view of U. S. national interest, and generous in its consideration for the interests of other peoples. Mistakes have been made, certainly. But taken as a whole the policy has been sound, and has stood the test of time. The policy in Vietnam, in my judgment, is in harmony with the larger U. S. policy over the years.

** Raymond J. Sontag, professor of history, University of California, expresses his views in this article.*

Two Navies Honor Coral Sea Battle

The 24th Annual Coral Sea Celebration will be held in Australia during May commemorating the WWII battle of the Coral Sea which was fought May 4-8, 1942.

During this period U. S. and Australian Naval forces combined to halt the Japanese advance in the Pacific.

Guest of honor will be VAdm. Paul M. Ramsey, Deputy Chief of U. S. Naval Operations for Air. He will visit all of Australia's state capitals during the trip.

Also taking part will be four Pacific Fleet ships and the Pacific Fleet Band and Drum and Bugle Corps.

Submersible to Advance 'Inner Space' Knowledge

Navy's decision to develop a new rescue and research submersible will advance its progress in undersea technology and expand man's knowledge of "inner space," according to the president of Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Sunnydale, Calif.

Navy has begun negotiations with the company for design, development and construction of the vehicle, to be completed by early 1968.

New craft will be able to operate at depths of at least 3,000 feet.

200 MISSIONS — 1st Lt. George A. Focht, USMC, smiles upon completion of his 200th combat mission in an A4-E Skyhawk from Marine Attack Squadron-211 in RVN.

Lt. Gen. Goodpaster Named Director, Joint Staff, JCS

Lt. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, USA, has been named by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara to be Director of the Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Gen. Goodpaster succeeds Lt. Gen. David A. Burchinal, USAF, who was recently nominated by President Johnson for promotion to the grade of general and assignment as Deputy Commander in Chief, U.S. European Command. Gen. Goodpaster is presently serving as Assistant to the Chairman, JCS.

National Security Seminar Schedule

The Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, has announced the schedule of cities selected for National Security Seminars for the academic year 1966-67.

The schedule is: Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 26-Oct. 7, 1966; Quad-City Area (E. Moline, Rock Island, Ill.; Davenport, Iowa) Nov. 7-18, 1966; Gainesville, Fla., Jan. 16-27, 1967; Yakima, Wash., Feb. 13-24, 1967; Long Beach, Calif., March 6-17, 1967; Wichita Falls, Tex., April 17-28, 1967; Groton, Conn., May 15-26, 1967.

Reserve officers of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and National Guard, with representatives of labor, business, education and other areas of civilian life, will attend.

SAC Zero Defects Program Marks First Anniversary

Strategic Air Command's "do it right the first time" Zero Defects program has marked its first anniversary.

Called PRIDE, Professional Results In Daily Effort, the Air Force-wide program was announced a year ago by Gen. John D. Ryan, SAC CINC.

Gen. Ryan said PRIDE challenges the idea that mistakes are unavoidable.

PERSONNEL ACTIONS

Brig. Gen. Samuel K. Eaton, USA, former CG, 35th Arty. Bde. (Air Defense), Ft. Meade, Md., named Chief, JUSMAG, Greece. **Maj. Gen. Harry H. Critz, USA,** CG, Ft. Sill, Okla., received Knights Commander's Cross with Badge and Star of the Order of Merit from Federal Republic of Germany. **Lt. Col. Henry L. Zak, USA,** Deputy Dental Surgeon and Chief of Oral Surgery, Ft. Lee, Va., named to Who's Who in America. **RAdm. N. C. Gillette, USN,** Director, Aviation Plans Div., OpNav, transferred to Chief, JUSMAG, Spain. **RAdm. F. B. Gilkeson, USN,** ComASWGru 3, transferred to ComNavBase, Subic, P.I. **Brig. Gens. C. W. Andrews, R. D. Forman, B. Hubbard Jr.,** and **R. C. Rockwood,** all USAF, to retired list.

CONTRACT AWARDS

Orr and Senbower, Inc., Reading, Pa.: $4,026,621 fixed-price contract for 1,422 liquid dispensing tank and pump units for truck mounting. **(Army)**

Boeing Co., Morton, Pa.: $2,478,080 fixed-price contract for rotor blade droop snoots for use on CH-UH-46 helicopters. **(Navy)**

Aerojet-General Corp., Sacramento, Calif.: Definitive contract which supersedes a previously awarded letter contract for procurement of solid-propellant rocket motors for the ATHENA program. Estimated total amount of contract is $2,069,340. **(Air Force)**

Hycon Mfg. Co., Monrovia, Calif.: $2,500,00 increment to existing contract for KS-72 camera systems. **(Air Force)**

Sierra Engineering Co., Sierra Madre, Calif.: $1,009,490 fixed-price contract for 11,800 flying helmets. **(DSA)**

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